

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CLIV.

A NEW GENUS, CHACOA.

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Among the southernmost members of the Koanophyllon relationship are two species of the Chaco region of Paraguay and Argentina here recognized as a new genus, Chacoa. The two species differ from each other in a number of details but both have a markedly eximbricate involucre and a narrow basal tube on the corolla. The latter character is of particular significance in view of the characteristically broad tubes on the corollas of Koanophyllon. The long-petiolate leaves are also unusual in the Koanophyllon complex, being notable in K. consanguinea and in Lorentzianthus viscidus, both in the area of Bolivia and southern Brazil southward. Chacoa seems to represent one of the extreme developments of the Koanophyllon complex at the southern end of its range.

The narrow corolla tube is found in one other Brazilian member of the Koanophyllon complex, Vittetia. The latter genus is most distinct in the strongly papillose style branch and for that reason was at the time of description placed near Gyptis. Vittetia differs further from Chacoa by the essentially sessile leaves, the slightly subimbricate involucre and the rose colored corollas. Vittetia seems more closely related to other elements of the genus Koanophyllon than to Chacoa.

Chacoa R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae frutescentes erectae mediocriter ramosae. Caules teretes vel obscure sex-angulares puberuli vel hispiduli. Folia opposita vel alternata distincte anguste petiolata; laminae ovatae vel deltoideae base trinervatae supra et subtus glandulopunctatae. Inflorescentiae cymosae vel subcymosae, pedicellis brevibus vel longioribus; squamae involucri eximbricatae ca. 2-seriatae subaequilongae lanceolatae vel lineares herbaceae vix scariosae; receptacula parum convexa glabra epaleacea. Flores ca. 20-45 in capitulo; corollae albae infundibulares extus plerumque in lobis glanduliferae vel minute spiculiferae, tubis angustis vel perangustis, lobis triangularibus vel late triangularibus laevibus; filamenta antherarum in parte

superiore non praesertim elongata, cellulis inferne subquadratis, parietibus vix ornatis; appendices antherarum ovato-oblongae longiores quam latiores; styli inferne glabri non nodulosi, appendices styli linearis sublaeves apice parum latiores; achaenia 5-costata glandulifera vel setifera; carpodia minute breviter cylindrica, cellulis minutis subquadratis 6-8-seriatis; pappus setiformis uniseriatis persistens, setis scabridis apice non vel vix incrassatis, cellulis apicalibus argute acutis. Grana pollinis ca. 22 $\mu$  diam.

Species typica: Eupatorium pseudoprasifolium Hassl.

The two species of Chacoa show numerous differences of which the following are most notable.

1. Leaves alternate; heads with 30-45 flowers; achenes minutely glanduliferous . . . . C. mikanifolia
1. Leaves opposite; heads with ca. 20 flowers, achenes setiferous. . . . . C. pseudoprasifolia

Chacoa mikanifolia (B.L.Robinson) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium mikanifolium B.L.Robinson, Contr. Gray Herb. n.s. 104:22. 1934.

Chacoa pseudoprasifolia (Hassl.) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov., Eupatorium pseudoprasifolium Hassl., Fedde Repert. 15: 25. 1919.

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